Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. | Freedom of Thought and Opinion. | TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

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Select Poetry.

SPRING—THE WAKING.

A lady came to a snow-white bier,
Where a youth lay pale and dead,
And she took the veil from her widowed head,
And bending low, in his ear she said—
Awaken! for I am here.

She passed, with a smile, to a wild wood near,
Where the boughs were barren and bare;
And she tapped on the bark with her fingers fair,
And she called to the leaves that were buried there;
Awaken! for I am here.

The birds beheld her without fear,
As she walked through the deepening dells;
And she breathed on their downy citadels,
And she said to the young in their ivory shells—
Awaken! for I am here.

On the graves of flowers she dropped a tear,
But with hope and with joy like us;
And, even as the Lord to Lazarus,
She called on the slumb'ring sweet flowers thus:
Awaken! for I am here.

To the lilies that lay in the silver mere,
To the reeds by the golden pond,
To the moss that rounded the marge beyond,
She spoke, in her voice so soft and fond—
Awaken! for I am here.

The violet peeped with its blue eye clear,
From under its own gravestone;
For the blessed tidings around had flown,
And before she spoke the mandate was known,
Awaken! for I am here.

The pale grass lay with its long locks sere,
On the breast of the open plain,
She loosened the matted hair of the slain,
And cried, as she filled each juicy vein—
Awaken! for I am here.

The rush rose up with its pointed spear,
The flag with its falcion broad;
The dock uplifted its shield unawed,
As her voice ran clear through the thickening sod,
Awaken! for I am here.

The red blood ran through the clover near,
And the heath on the hills o'erhead;
The daisy's fingers were tipped with red,
And she started to life, as the lady said—
Awaken! for I am here.

And the young year rose from his snow-white bier,
And the flowers from their green retreat:
And they came and knelt at the lady's feet,
Saying all with their mingled voices sweet,
O lady! behold us here.

Domestic Items for the Ladies!

To Boil Ham.—Cut some slices of ham a quarter of an inch thick, soak them in hot water, for half an hour, or give them a scalding in a pan over the fire; then take them up and lay them on a gridiron, over bright coals: when the outside is browned, turn the other, then take the slices on a hot dish, butter them freely, sprinkle pepper over, and serve. Or, after scalding them, wipe them dry, dip each slice in beaten eggs, then into rolled crackers, and fry or broil.

Skippers in Bacon.—I cure my hams with salt, sugar and saltpetre; after remaining down four weeks, as I take up the hams from the salt, I rub each piece on the flesh side with fine black pepper, and then hang up and smoke, a dark brown color, with green hickory wood, and then let it hang until wanted for use. Sometimes they have hung two years. Before I commenced using the pepper, I had to take my hams down and pack in ashes in the spring of the year. The above plan will prevent skippers in bacon.

Corn Bread.—Everybody who has been at the Mansion House, at Buffalo, New York, has learned the luxury of the corn bread there provided. The clerk is often taxed to write directions for home manufacture, and I thus procured a recipe for domestic use, which I copy for you, so that those who wish may try a piece of bread from the Mansion. It is as follows: "One quart of sour milk, two table spoonfuls of saleratus, four ounces of butter, three table spoonfuls of flour, three eggs, and corn meal sufficient to make a stiff batter.

Muffins.—Mix a quart of wheat flour smoothly with a pint and a half of lukewarm milk, have a teacup of yeast, a couple of beaten eggs, a heaping tea spoonful of salt, and a couple of table spoonfuls of lukewarm melted butter. Set the batter in a warm place to rise. When light, butter your muffin cups, turn in the mixture and bake the muffins till a light brown.

Pound Cake.—One pound dried sifted flour, the same of loaf sugar, and the whites of twelve eggs and the yolks of seven. Beat the butter to a cream, add the sugar by degrees, then the eggs and flour; beat it all well together for an hour, mixing a table spoonful of rose-water, a little nutmeg or cinnamon, two cups of cream, and a teaspoonful of saleratus. To be baked in a quick oven.

Breakfast Butter Cakes.—One quart of sour milk, one tea-spoonful saleratus, a little salt, one and a half cups of boiled rice, two table spoonfuls of molasses or half cup of sugar, a little ginger, and flour enough to make a stiff batter.

Butter Cakes for Tea.—Beat two eggs, put them in half pint of milk, and a tea cup of cream, with half a tea-spoonful of saleratus dissolved in the cream, a little salt, cinnamon and a little rose water if you like, stir in sifted flour till the batter is smooth and thick. Bake them on a griddle or in a pan.—Butter the pan well, drop the batter in small round cakes and quite thin. They must be turned and nicely browned. Lay them on a plate, in a pile, with a little butter between each layer.

To Sweeten Rancid Butter.—It is said that washing rancid butter in milk, and afterwards in water, will restore to former sweetness. The experiment is easily tried, and the "consummation devoutly to be wished," for surely nothing is more repulsive than rancid butter.

To Secure Bacon from the Fly.—A writer in the American Farmer recommends as an infallible remedy against the fly: When your bacon is smoked early in the spring before the fly has made its appearance, take quick lime slacked to a dry powder, and rub the meat thoroughly on every part with it leaving it adhere as much as possible; hang up your meat, and rest secure from any trouble from insects.

Chicken Pie.—Joint the chickens, which should be young and tender—boil them in just sufficient water to cover them. When nearly tender, take them out of the liquor, and lay them in a deep pudding dish, lined with pie crust. To each layer of chicken, put three or four slices of pork—add a little of the liquor in which they were boiled, and a couple of ounces of butter, cut into small pieces—sprinkle a little flour over the whole, cover it with nice pie crust, and ornament the top with some of your pastry. Bake it in a quick oven one hour.

Lemon Pie.—For one pie, take couple of good sized fresh lemons, squeeze out the juice, and mix it with half a pint of molasses, or sufficient sugar to make the juice sweet. Chop the peel fine, line deep pie plates with your pastry, then sprinkle on a layer of your chopped lemon peel, turn in part of the mixed sugar or molasses and juice, then cover the whole with pie crust, rolled very thin—put in another layer of peel, sweetened juice, and crust, and so on till all the lemon is used. Cover the whole with a thick crust, and bake the pie about half an hour.

Dyspeisia Bread.—Three quarts of unbolted wheat meal; 1 quart of soft warm water; a gill of fresh yeast, a gill of molasses, 1 tea-spoonful of saleratus. This will make two loaves, and should remain in the oven at least two hours. It will need from eight to twelve hours to rise.

Wash for the Head.—The following wash applied with a small piece of flannel to the roots of the hair, will be found excellent for removing dandruff;—Three parts of oil of almonds; one part of lime water; to be shaken up well, and can be procured of a chemist.

Curious Electrical Phenomena.

The Easton *Democrat* (Mich.) of the 20th ult., has come to us marked around the letter of a correspondent, who describes a peculiar phenomenon which he witnessed during a snow storm on the 11th of last month, at about half-past eight o'clock in the evening, when at the house of his brother in Tuscala, Livingston county. His brother, while crossing the street beheld streams of light like electricity issuing from his fingers, and on attempting to brush them off, they began to issue from his clothes, and his hair. He then called upon the writer to come out and see it, who did so, and found himself also enveloped in light, when he approached him; he was literally covered with small flames, resembling a multitude of minute candles. He says: "We stood in the middle of the street, the storm pelting us in its coldest fury, the night as dark as Egypt, and we presenting the imposing appearance of lamp-posts illuminated by a hundred burning tapers.

"One characteristic of the phenomenon was rather singular. Although we were nearly all in a blaze, or at least nearly covered with a multitude of small blazes, yet they did not reflect the least light, nor were they in the least affected by the wind. We called the family out to see the sight, and the lights immediately appeared on them, but in a far less degree of brilliancy than they did on us. The appearance was beautiful indeed, and with its soft, gentle, phosphorescent flickering, contrasted beautifully with the thick darkness of the night, and the hoarse moaning of the element; lashed into fury by the madness of the storm.'

This is the second notice of a like phenomenon observed during the past winter. The other case is that related by H. Ware, of Cambridge, Mass., in a letter to Prof. Silliman, and published on page 273, last number of Silliman's *Journal*. The night on which it was witnessed was the 17th of December last, while he was walking along the long bridge between Boston and Cambridge. His attention was attracted to the iron lamp-posts on the bridge by a loud hissing noise, and by several sharp pricks on his forehead, and on raising his hand to remove his hat, he beheld a brilliant discharge of electric sparks when his fingers touched its rim. He then looked to the lamp-posts, and saw long streams of electric light streaming out from every point of them, although the lamps were not lighted. This was during a snow storm, and the wind blowing very strong, as was the case at Easton.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

FACTS FOR THE TAX PAYER!!!

☞ The people will read with thrilling interest the following exposition of our KNOW NOTHING Legislature which we copy from a paper edited by one of Gov. POLLOCK'S Office Holders:

Correspondence of the Repository and Whig.

Daylight at Last—A Day Fixed for Adjournment—The Members Increasing their Pay—Removal of the Capitol to Philadelphia.

Harrisburg, April 28, 1855.

A happy day has downed at last—a day long to be remembered in the checquered annals of the old Keystone State,—a day that may even eclipse our fourth of July's, our twenty-second of February's, our Christmas dinners and New Year's jollifications—a day big with ease and peace to our trembling tax-payers—I mean the day in which the present legislature will enjoy its last riot and break for its consituents, and, in most instances, for the lonely shades of perpetual retirement. Like the young cub, their troubles are principally ahead! and oh! what a jubilant reception awaits them. They have done nearly every thing they should not have done, and left undone nearly every thing that was demanded and expected by the people. In short this legislature went up like a brilliant rocket in the resplendent reform principle, and come down like a very common stick—no, that aint it either; it went up like a—a—no use in talking—can't do the subject justice. But thanks to every thing terrestrial and celestial, it's near its last kick, and on Tuesday the 8th inst. it will wing its way to its constituents, and just help me, Mr. Editor, in the great goodness of your heart, to roll the great wave of oblivion over it—do it for the sake of the State—for the sake of all parties—for the sake of our common humanity.

But there are a few righteous men in it, but it is a nice mathematical problem whether under the last scriptural requirement, they could have saved the city of the plain.

I believe there will be *two* general bills passed in a laborious setting of over four months. The one is the license law, authorizing a wholesale jug business, and the other is the appropriation bill—one important clause of which will doubtless save it. I refer to the section voting the members of the legislature $500 each for the session. The old law allowed members $3 per day for one hundred days, making $300, and but a $1.50 per day thereafter; but now the session is protracted over four months, and $3 per day is found to be quite too little to pay for the talent, genius, patriotism, eloquence, poetry, piety and buncombe embodied in its one hundred and thirty-three picked specimens of humanity. Five hundred dollars, Forsooth! I think I see the old farmer wiping his spectacles as he strikes the balance sheet of the present legislature, and then turns to his tax statement.—Won't the old gentleman be jolly? Won't he be thankful that his lot has been cast in so pleasant a land, where legislatures squander while he sweats and pays?

The House passed a bill last week with a perfect hurrah, for the removal of the Capitol to Philadelphia. Harrisburg has become quite too provincial for the growing excellencies of the Legislature, and it is proposed to try Philadelphia awhile, and if that don't answer the purpose, it may possibly be removed to New York for a session or two. The fact is, Harrisburg is too small. How can the very flower of the State be expected to be cooped up here four months in the year? A miserable little rural town that can scarcely afford a respectable farobank, and other luxuries in proportion, and yet to cramp the resplendent genius of our legislature in it? There must be something done. We must go to Philadelphia—raise the pay to ten dollars a day, and jugs gratis, or the next thing we'll find our legislative halls filled with old blue-stocking Presbyterians, all grey-headed and spectacled, with all their exploded notions of public honesty, instead of the happy blending of progress and economy that stamps its lustre upon our law-makers now. Yes, we must go to Philadelphia.

The house has adopted a clause in the general appropriation bill voting its members each $500 compensation for their services, instead of the $3 per diem authorized by the present law. The Senate will doubtless concur, as early in the session it passed a bill with the same provision in it. The members will learn when they reach their constituents how extremely popular this extra compensation will prove. During the same sitting the house refused to increase the salaries of our judges, who are hardly half as well paid as members of the legislature, considering the legal talent and experience they are required to possess.—*Chambersburg Repository and Whig.*

☞ The Legislature will adjourn on Tuesday next. Upwards of six hundred acts have been passed, very few of which are of a public character. More injury to the interests and prosperity of the people of this State has been done during the past winter than can be repaired in the next half century. Banks, Saving Institutions, &c. have been scattered broadcast over the Commonwealth, and all devices by which the labor and toil of the masses can be obtained, have been highly favored by the members of the present Leislature. One universal shout of joy will go up from all quarters of the State, on the day fixed for the adjournment.—*Lancasterian.*

Consummate Folly.

It will surprise no one who has watched the course of the present Legislature, to learn that the house of Representatives has passed resolutions for the removal of seat of Government of Pennsylvania from Harrisburg to Philadelphia! The resolutions passed,—Yeas 48—Nays 37.

Some of the members who made speeches in advocacy of the removal, alledged that they "were not accommodated comfortably" at Harrisburg! We would like to know what sort of accommodations are required for their comfort.—Must they be lodged in a palace, feasted off silver plate and waited upon by troops of liveried lacqueys? Do they want "show beef" for dinner *every day?* Or are the accommodations they require of the sort that Mr. Joseph Hiss, of the Massachusetts Legislature, had provided for himself at the expense of the State? If "Mrs. Patterson" is essential to the comfort of the members, Philadelphia is just the place where they *can* be "accommodated comfortably." We shall object, however, to saddling the cost of such extra accommodations on the State.

Many of the members of the present Legislature got their places by bawling *reform* at the top of their voice. Their first reformatory act was to increase the number of Legislative employees. They have gone on increasing salaries and squandering the public money in various ways, and they seem determined to wind up the serious farce they have been playing these three or four months, by making the treasury bleed to the tune of a million or two of dollars, that they may be "more comfortably accommodated." Some of these men have their homes in one-horse towns, where the "best hotel" is but a story and half high, with parlor and bar room "all in one;" and yet they cannot be accommodated comfortably in a town of 15,000 inhabitants, where there are numerous excellent hotels and many respectable private boarding houses. They must go to Philadelphia, and to provide them with comfortable accommodations there we must erect a magnificent marble Capitol and a Governor's House to match, at a cost of a million or two, and increase their daily pay to about ten dollars. The salaries of all the State officers would need to be increased too. It is no wonder the spendthrifts who control the legislation of Pennsylvania at this time are anxious to sell the Public Works at any price. Give them a loose rein a year or two longer, and the public works will have to be sold, not to pay the funded debt of the Commonwealth, but to liquidate the expense of accommodating a set of the most desperate political gamesters that ever held a hand in public affairs, in any country or age of the world.—*Valley Spirit.*

Stringent.—One of the amendments of the liquor law in Maine reads thus:

"If an expressman, cartman, porter, or any other person shall carry a bottle, or cask, or demijohn of wine or other liquors to a gentleman's residence, he is subject to a fine of twenty dollars and costs for the first offence. For the second offence fine and costs and thirty days' imprisonment is the penalty. If any man carries in his own baggage or about his person a flask or any other vessel containing liquor of any sort to be used by him, the party doing so is made liable to a fine of thirty dollars and thirty days' imprisonment."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Two Tons of Printing paper belonging to the Doylestown Democrat, totally Destroyed—Great Loss of Horses, Harness, Wagons, Hay, &c., belonging to Bucks County Farmers!

At any early hour last Thursday morning, a fire was discovered in the extensive stables attached to the "Seven President's" tavern, at the junction of Germantown road and Seventh street, in the Twenty-first Ward, kept by Jonas Ott. The hostler and several other persons were at work in the stables at the time, but so rapid was the spread of the flames that the men about the place were unable to rescue all the horses, and six of the poor beasts were burned to death. Several of the horses that were rescued were scorched.

From Mr. Ott's stable the fire spread to the extensive range attached to the Washington tavern, occupied by Joseph Londes, a short distance further north. There were thirty-five or forty horses in this stable, and a large number of wagons, at the time of the commencement of the fire. They were all got out safely, but the stables of the Washington, with their contents of hay and feed, were entirely destroyed.

A cluster of four small brick dwellings stood immediately to the westward of the stables of the "Seven Presidents." These were soon on fire, and their inmates were compelled to retreat hastily from their homes.

A heavy mule team from Doylestown, belonging to Jacob M. Smith, was loaded with two tons of paper for the *Doylestown Democrat*. It had been driven under the shed, with loads of hay bocked in on both sides of it, with several others in front which were all in a blaze when first discovered and produced so great a heat that wagons, hay and paper were reduced to ashes in a few moments. The mules were got out with much difficulty, but the harness could not be saved. The loss of Mr. Smith, is about $150, and falls heavily upon him. The loss to the *Democrat* was $451 20, but the person of whom the paper was purchased, remitted all his profits upon the lot, which reduced the actual loss somewhat below that figure.

James Madison Lacey of Washington, was at the tavern with a load of hay, on a new wagon belonging to Job Simpson, Esq., The hay, wagon and harness were all burned but the horses were saved.

William Darrah was also at the tavern with a load of hay for Charles Grove of Doylestown township. The hay, wagon and harness are reported to have been lost and the horses saved.

Henry H. Moyer of Hilltown, lost a new two horse wagon and harness. The wagon was loaded with shad, and many articles purchased by his wife while in this city. His loss is reported at about $200.

Isaac Jacoby of New Britain, had a load of hay weighing about a ton and a half, but as it was in another part of the yard, and some distance from the fire, he succeeded in getting a mule to pull it out in the street before it was ignited.

Theodore T. Kinsey of Doylestown, had a wagon loaded with lightning rods, but what the loss is we do not know. We have heard it reported from $10 to $100.

Losses were sustained by several others of our Bucks county friends, whose names we have not been able to obtain.

John Foreman, a furniture car driver, occupied the portion which first took fire; he was only able to save two trunks from the burning building. John Stoll, basket-maker: Jacob Lie, cooper, and Crown, tailor, were the only occupants of these houses. The three last named generally saved some few of their goods.

The dwellings were completely gutted, they belonged to the widow Cope, whose loss is covered by insurance.

Mr. Ott, the landlord of the "Seven Presidents," had an insurance upon his stock.—The buildings of the "Seven Presidents" were owned by John Purcell, of Germantown, and were insured.

The Washington tavern property belonged to J. H. Brolasky. It is insured. The amount of loss is not short of $10,000 or $12,000.—*Doylestown Democrat, May 2.*

The Showdow of Death.

We have rarely met with anything more beautiful than the following, which we find in an exchange paper:

"All that lives must die,
Passing through Nature to Eternity."

Men seldom think of the great event of death until the dark shadow falls across their own path, hiding forever from their eyes the face of the loved ones whose living smile was the sunlight of their existence. Death is the great antagonism of life, and the cold thought of the tomb, is the skeleton at all our feasts. We do not want to go through the dark valley although its passage may lead to paradise, and with Chas. Lamb, we do not wish to lie down in the mouldy grave, even with the Kings and Princes for our bed fellows. But the fiat of nature is inexorable. There is no appeal or reprieve from the great law that dooms us all to dust. We flourish and fade like the leaves of the forest, and the fairest flower that blooms and withers in a day has not a frailer hold on life than the mightiest monarch that has ever shook the earth by his footsteps.—Generations of men appear and vanish like the grass, and the countless multitude that swarms the world to-day, will to-morrow disappear like the footprints on the shore.

"Soon as the rising tide shall beat,
Each trace will vanish from the sand."

In the beautiful drama of Ion, the instinct of immortality so eloquently utterred by the death-devoted Greek, finds a deep response in every thoughtful soul. When about to yield his young existence as a sacrifice to Fate, his betrothed Clemanthe asks if they shall not meet again, to which he replies:

"I have asked that dreadful question of the hills that look eternal; of the flowing streams that flow forever; of the stars among whose fields of azure my raised spirit hath walked in glory. All were dumb. But while I gaze upon thy living face, I feel there's something in the love which mantles through its beauty that cannot wholly perish. We shall meet again, Clemanthe."

Hydrophobia.

It is no pleasure to a dog to go mad. Quite the reverse. Dreadful as hydropobia may be to human beings, rabies is worse to the dog. It makes its approach more gradually. It lasts longer, and it is more intense while it endures.—The dog that is going mad feels unwell for a long time prior to the full development of the disease. He is very ill but he does not know what ails him. He feels dissatisfied with every thing; vexed without a reason; and, greatly against his better nature, very snappish. Feeling thus, he longs to avoid all annoyance by being alone. This makes him seem strange to those who are most accustomed to him. The sensation induces him to seek solitude. But there is another reason which decides his choice of a resting place. The light inflicts upon him intense agony. The sun is to him an instrument of torture, which he therefore studies to avoid—for his brain aches, and feels as if it were a trembling jelly. This induces the poor brute to find out the holes and corners, where he is least likely to be noticed, and into which the light is unable to enter. In solitude and darkness he passes the day. If his retreat be discovered, and the master's voice bid him come forth, the affectionate creature's countenance brightens, his tail beats the ground, and he leaves his hiding place, anxious to obey the loved authority; but before he has gone half the distance, a kind of sensation comes over him which produces an instantaneous change in his whole appearance. He seems to say to himself; "Why cannot you let me alone? Go away! Do go away! You trouble—pain me!" And thereupon he suddenly turns tail and darts back into his dark corner.

If let alone, there he will remain: perhaps frothing a little at the mouth, and drinking a great deal of water, but not issuing from his hiding place to seek after food. His appetites are altered; hair, straw, dirt, filth, excrement, rags, tin shavings, stones, the most noisome and unnatural substances, are then the delicacies for which the poor dog, changed by disease, longs and swallows, in hope to ease a burning stomach. He is most anxious for liquids. He is now altogether changed. Still he does not desire to bite mankind, he rather endeavors to avoid society: he takes long journeys of thirty or forty miles in extent and lengthened by all kinds of accidents, to vent his restless desire for motion.

When on these journeys he does not walk. This would be too formal and measured a pace for an animal whose frame quivers with excitement. He does not run. That would be too great an exertion for an animal whose body is the abode of a deadly sickness. He proceeds in a slouching manner, in a kind of trot—a movement neither run nor walk—and his aspect is dejected. His eyes do not glare and stare but they are dull and retracted. His appearance is very characteristic, and, if once seen, can never afterwards be mistaken. In this state he will travel the most dusty roads, his tongue hanging dry from his open mouth, from which, however, there drops no foam. His course is not straight. How could it be—since it is doubtful whether at this period he sees at all. His desire is to journey unnoticed. If no one notices him, he gladly passes by them. He is very ill: he cannot stay to bite. If, nevertheless, anything opposes his progress, he will, as if by impulse, snap—as a man in a similar state might strike—and tell the person "to get out of the way." He may take his road across a field in which there are a flock of sheep. Could these creatures only make room for him, and stand motionless, the dog would pass on and leave them behind uninjured. But they begin to run, and at the sound the dog pricks up his ears. His entire aspect changes. Rage takes possession of him. What makes that noise? He pursues it with all the energy of madness. He flies at one, then at another. He does not mangle, nor is his bite, simply considered, terrible. He cannot pause to tear the creature he has caught. He snaps and then rushes onward, till, fairly exhausted and unable longer to follow, he sinks down, and the sheep pass forward, to be no more molested. He may have bitten twenty or thirty in his mad onslought; and would have worried more, had his strength lasted—for the *furore* of madness then had possession of him. He may be slain while on these excursions; but if he escapes, he returns home and seeks the darkness and quiet of his former abode. His thirst increases, but with it comes the swelling throat. He will plunge his head into water, so ravenous is his desire; but not a drop of the liquid can he swallow, though its surface is covered with bubbles in consequence of the efforts he makes to gulp the smallest quantity. The throat is enlarged to that extent which will permit nothing to pass. He is the victim of the most horrible inflammation of the stomach, and the most intense inflammation of the bowels. His state of suffering is most pitiful. He has lost all self-reliance; even feeling is gone. He flies at and pulls to pieces anything that is within his reach. One animal in this condition being confined near a fire, flew at the burning mass, pulled out the live coals, and in his fury scrunched them. He emits the most hideous cries. The noise he makes is incessant and peculiar. It begins as a bark, which sound being too torturing to be continued, is quickly changed to a howl, which is suddenly cut short in the middle; and so the poor wretch at last falls, fairly worn out by a terrible disease.—*Mayhew's Dogs.*

Wonderful Phenomena and Narrow Escape.—The Oswego Palladium of Friday relates the following incident of the recent thunder storm in that vicinity:

The family of Mr. Ira Skillings, residing near Bonesteel's saw mill, were up and about preparing breakfast. Mr. Skillings and a little girl, a sister of Mrs. Skillings, were standing near the stove when a tremendous flash of lightning and clap of thunder occurred. The fluid struck the chimney of the dwelling, passed down the chimney, followed the stove pipe to the stove, and thence diffused itself in every direction, passing out through the floor and on one side of the house. Mr. Skillings was thrown down senseless upon the floor, his clothes torn in tatters on one side and the right side of his body severely burned and paralyzed. The little girl, apparently, was not injured; but what is almost incredible, she was thrown down, and the boots which she had on (it is customary for young girls attending school in the country to wear high top boots) were torn apart around the ankle, and the foot of the boots forced off from her feet with the stockings, and thrown some six feet distant, leaving the boot legs entire on the girl.

The chimney was nearly torn to pieces and bricks were thrown eighteen rods distant: the floor was torn up in several places, and one side of the house was very much shattered. The saw mill stands some six or eight rods from the dwelling. Two men, William Stores and Sylvester Spencer, who were at work there, were both struck down and were unconscious for several minutes, but were not much injured. Mr. Skillings was thought not to be dangerously, though quite seriously injured. Mr. Mott saw the effect of the stroke upon the house, immediately after it occurred, in the cloud of dust and smoke which suddenly arose, and he and some other neighbors ran to the house, some eighty rods, with all speed. Mrs. Skillings happened to be in another room at the moment and escaped uninjured.

Extraordinary Endurance.—Charles J. Rich, of New-Albion, N. Y., missed a turkey from his flock on 28th January, and believed it to be stolen. On the 16th of March, on turning over an old tub, which had stood out of doors for a long time, the turkey was found alive, but dreadfully emanciated, having been in durance vile for forty-seven days, without food. It is likely to live.

Agricultural Department.

CUTIVATING THE POTATO.

The following remarks, in reference to the *preparation of the soil* for the potato crop, is from Mr. John R. Chapman, of Madison county, New York, communicated with many other suggestions, to the *Country Gentleman*:

"The best soil, in my opinion, for the growth of sound potatoes, under all seasons is a sandy loam, resting upon a porous sub-soil, with the surface flat and sloping just enough to carry away the water proceeding from a very heavy fall of rain. But as every farm will not give us this peculiar soil and situation, we must make the best use of what we have, keeping in view one fact however, that it is useless to plant potatoes in low wet ground, for they will surely rot. The best plan is for a farmer to set apart four acres of his highest, dryest, and strongest land, and plant the one-half of it with corn, taking care to plow under a heavy coat of cow dung; the remaining half he can sow with any grain that will give a fair crop. If the soil had been run previously, let a top-dressing of twenty bushels of lime to the acre be applied. The year after let him plant with potatoes the half that was corn, and let the half that was grass be planted with corn, and manured if necessary. When plowed for potatoes the land ought not to be more than seven paces wide, and plowed eight inches deep, and after planting, the dead furrows ought to be plowed out, beam deep.—By thus taking an alternate crop of corn, potatoes, and grain, and manuring for the corn only, he will keep one-half this patch of land in the most suitable condition for raising sound potatoes. This system will require the land to be manured every five years, enough if a good heavy coat be plowed under."

Alluding to the potato in general terms, the *Working Farmer*, for April, makes the following remarks:

"A large quantity of European potatoes were sold a few days since by auction, in New York, and at a price which would pay the foreign farmer a very large profit beyond the cost of freight, ect., and this, too, in a country where they might be produced at less than the freight paid by the foreign farmer. Every year since our childhood, we have heard farmers say that they feared potatoes would be low next year, as everybody would be raising them in consequence of the high prices; and thus far has prevented a full supply being grown, particularly during the last few years, when the extra crop required each year for the consumption of the half million emigrants, has been a million and a half bushels beyond the requirement of the provious year, and which, at the average crop of 100 bushels per acre, would require 15,000 acres of land for their culture. This is not only true of potatoes, but of other roots, the consumption of which is not only increased from the same cause, but from our own citizens becoming convinced that a larger proportion of vegetable diet is conducive to health. The farmers and livery stable keepers are also feeding roots more liberally to their cattle and horses, and as a consequence carrots are now sold readily in New York market at 50 cents per bushel: and even parsnips and rutabaga turnips bring prices equally large, as compared with those of former years."

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

Great Mass Meeting.

☞ The DEMOCRATS propose to hold a Great Mass Meeting in BEDFORD in the month of July or August, in *broad day light*, as in contrast with the *secret* proceedings of the treasonable Organization which has taken the place of the big Whig Party, of which due notice will be given. There are now but two PARTIES in Pennsylvania—the DEMOCRATIC and the KNOW NOTHING—and every man will have to take his stand in the next campaign. There can be no DODGING!—The Democracy will open the campaign early, boldly, and honestly, proclaiming their Principles in the light of the noon day sun. There will be no attempt to CARRICATURE, and no appeal except to the judgment and good sense of the People. Distinguished Speakers will be present to address the assemblage. Any suggestions from our friends in the country will be thankfully received. A crisis has arrived requiring the most decisive action on the part of the PEOPLE to save themselves from ruin, and we have no doubt they will meet the emergency in a manner alike creditable to themselves and their country.

LAW JUDGES.

☞ In proportion to the labor and talent required, our law Judges are more poorly paid than any other class of officers in Pennsylvania, and yet the late Legislature, whilst it squandered money by wholesale, and nearly doubled its own pay, refused to add a few dollars to their salary, although dictated by every principle of JUSTICE.

PROHIBITORY LAW.

☞ On the 26th day of April the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, passed a Bill in Committee of the Whole, to suppress entirely the sale and manufacture of Liquor in Pennsylvania. No further action was had on the Bill for want of time.

"THE SOBER SECOND THOUGHT."

☞ In every section of the country where *Know Nothingism* has *been tried*, the people have become heartily sick and disgusted with its nauseous and treasonable proceedings—so much so, indeed, that the "*order*" has sunk quite as rapidly as it sprung into existence, as will be seen by the following substantial and practical facts:

An election was held in Philadelphia on Tuesday the 1st day of May, inst. for city officers, and the vote was so close that official returns alone decided the result, and there are strong suspicions that many *frauds* were perpetrated on the ballot box by the Know Nothings, who had nearly all things in their own hands. The K. N. Treasurer is elected by 422 majority, and the K. N. Commissioner by 197. Out of 12 Select Councilmen, the K. N's elected but 4. Less than a year ago the Know Nothings carried Philadelphia by from *eight to twelve thousand majority*, showing a loss of about 10,000 votes in a few months!!

In Lancaster, on the same day, the Know Nothings were defeated for twelve School Directors by a majority of 130 votes. Last year the K. N. majority for School Directors was 600!

In Princeton, New Jersey, the K. N's were defeated a few days since, although one year ago they elected all their officers by large majorities.

In Brownsville, Pa. recently, the K. N's were defeated by an average majority of 100 for Borough officers.

In Madison, Indiana, a city heretofore strongly Whig, and which twelve months ago, elected Abolition Know Nothings for city officers, held an election on the 3d inst. which resulted in the entire defeat of the proscriptionists.

What do these facts indicate. Why, that OFFICE, FRAUD and PUBLIC PLUNDER is the *real* PLATFORM of Know Nothingism, whilst opposition to Foreigners and Catholics was merely held out as a *trick* to catch *bigots* and *unsuspecting Democrats*. Who can doubt it?

Their doom Foreseen!

☞ The American Standard, the Know Nothing organ published at Uniontown, Pa. in his paper of the 25th April, in a long article urging the Legislature not to adjourn without electing a U. S. Senator, gives his co-workers in iniquity the following pointed and significant paragraph:

"But it is not too late to remedy the evil and forefend the fate which awaits us, if this question of the United States Senatorship shall be thrust into the next general election. If the American party does not elect its Senator before the 2d Tuesday of October, it will not do it afterwards. *If this Legislature do not elect an American, the next one will elect a Democrat.*"

Truly, the next Legislature will elect a Democrat, and we trust such men will be nominated for the Legislature as will secure the brightest intellect in the State.

TREASURER'S LICENSE!

☞ The anti-License Law expressly forbids the issuing of Licenses by City or County Treasurers for the sale of *spiritous, vinous*, or *malt liquors*—and any License of this kind issued since the 13th day of April is not worth the paper it is written on, and subjects all selling under such License to fine and imprisonment for every offence. No Store, Grocery, Restaurant, oyster or Eating house, can, therefore, sell either ale, beer or spiritous liquors, without subjecting the owners to the above penalties, and we publish the fact that dealers in those articles may *keep out of jail*. Licenses to sell Liquors, or ale or beer, can only be granted by the Court of Quarter Sessions, after being regularly advertised. Under this Law, the Pars of *all taverns* will be closed after the first day of October next.

Revenue Lopped Off!

☞ The receipts into the Treasury last year, for Licenses, which the new anti-License Law abolishes, amounted to *two hundred and eleven thousand eight hundred and three dollars and forty-four cents*. This, of course, is a dead loss to the State, and will have to be extorted, IN TAXES, from the sweat of the poor man's brow!—and this, too, without doing any thing to promote the *cause of temperance*—for the title of this anti-License Bill should truly be headed thus:—"*A Temperance Law to make Drunkards.*"—But this is *Know-Nothing Reform!*

The State Legislature.

☞ This body has actually adjourned after a session of four months, and the people seem to exclaim as with one voice. "*May we never look upon its like again!*" Elected upon the *new* platform of *Know Nothingism*, under the most solemn professions and pledges to put down the *corruptions* of *old parties*, it *proved* itself the most *corrupt, infamous*, and *ignorant* Legislative body that ever assembled in this or any other State in the Union, a declaration almost universally admitted. To *prove* the assertion, it is unnecessary to go beyond the Journals of the Assembly and the *Press* which so zealously labored to bring this *rotten* combination into existence. *Their own expositions* of the dirty *means* resorted to in an attempt to elect a U. S. Senator more than exemplifies what we have said on this point. But what has this Legislature done, which so loudly promised to reform not only the politics of the country, but which set itself up as the especial *guardians of Religion*, by which *plank* in its "COPPERHEAD" platform it cajoled into its support a great many *professed* Ministers of the Gospel, and a number of Journals sailing under the garb of Christianity! We ask, what has it done? In the first place it has filled the State with *Shinplaster* Rag Mills, by nearly doubling the Banking Capital of the State—it has legalized the Acts of *all manner of irresponsible corporations*—it has nearly doubled the pay of its own members—it tried to remove the seat of government to Philadelphia, by which an additional debt of *two or three millions* would have been added to the tax-payers' account—it tried to confer upon colored people all the rights of citizenship now enjoyed by the white freemen of this Commonwealth—and it passed an *Anti-License Law* which stands upon record as a *burlesque* upon all the laws ever enacted in this or any other country upon the face of the Globe.

These, however, are only a small portion of the *iniquities* of the Legislature which has just adjourned. In due time *all their acts* will be laid before the tax-payers of Pennsylvania, by which they will fully discover the pernicious effects of Legislation brought about through the instrumentality of *Midnight Lodges*, held together by the most startling oaths!

Many *honest* Democrats, through *brilliant promises* and *false pledges*, were induced to join the Know Nothings last summer, but that class of men are now abandoning the order in every direction, as the result of the recent elections conclusively show. Within a few days past, several Democrats in this vicinity have voluntarily told us that they joined the order last fall, but have *left it forever*, in utter disgust. So will it be with all *true Democrats*, and we cordially invite all such again to rally under the noble Flag which was unfurled on the day which proclaimed us a people "*Free, Sovereign, and Independent.*"

ANOTHER K. N. EXPOSURE!

After the late nomination of George W. Thompson, Esq., as the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Raleigh district of North Carolina, addresses were made before the convention by a number of democrats, and amongst them was a Mr. A. J. Leach, who made some strange and startling disclosures as to Know-Nothingism. He stated one fact in particular, as to the administration of oaths in the lodge in which he was initiated, which will surprise those who have been credulous enough to believe that know-nothing leaders care anything about Catholicism. But the whole speech of Mr. Leach, as reported in the Raleigh Standard, is interesting, and we invite Protestants in particular to give it a careful perusal:

"Mr. Leach said that he joined the know-nothings in Baltimore last summer. Being in that city, he met with an acquaintance who had been at his house in Johnston county a few months previous, and who had heard him make some remarks against the Catholic religion, and against foreign paupers crowding to our shores. This friend remembered the expressions, and soon reminded him of them, and then remarked: 'Now, we have the very thing to put down the Catholics and prevent these foreign paupers from coming into our country.' On inquiring further, Mr. Leach learned that it was the know-nothing organization that was to effect this, and he was solicited to join, nothing being said to him about oaths or pledges. He partially consented, and after dark his friend called at his room and proposed a walk. They went out together, and, after going some distance, his friend put the inquiry to him, Could he take an oath? His reply was, that he was not in the habit of taking oaths except when a witness in court. Finally however, he concluded he would see what kind of an oath it was. He was taken up a pair of stairs, and he and other candidates were stuck back in a little ante-room for a while. He was then conducted into the lodge or council-room, and the oath was administered, and was invited to a seat. In the course of the sitting the president of the council made a speech, denouncing President Pierce and his administration. Mr. Leach, who had ever been a sound and consistent democrat, said this began to waken him up, and, for the first time, he suspected some political movement in opposition to the democratic party, of which he was afterwards convinced. After the council adjourned, he told his friend of some things that displeased him, when he was assured that he had not yet got fairly into the merits of it—that he had only taken one degree, and *knew nothing*—that there were two more degrees he must take to have all the beauties of the order revealed to him. Mr. L. decided, as he had got into the 'snap,' that he would go through with it, and the next night he took the other two degrees, which made him a 'son of the sires of '76' that being the name of the order after taking three degrees. He was then solicited to *buy* some papers to enable him to establish a council in North Carolina, which he did, with the understanding that if he concluded not to establish a council he should return the papers and get his money back. After he came home he sent the papers back and demanded his money, but never got it. He was thoroughly disgusted with know-nothingism, and had never visited one of their lodges since. He regretted the oaths he had taken, and prayed God to forgive him. He warned, everybody, and especially democrats against the order. He said some good democrats might be seduced into the order, but they would not stay there. No man who desired to maintain the constitution and enjoy the privileges guaranteed by it could remain in the know-nothing order. Its principles were repugnant to the constitution, and in conflict with civil and religious freedom. Every member was sworn to support the candidate designated by a majority. He had no choice, no freedom, in the matter. The minority must surrender everything to the majority, without even the privilege of remaining passive. The order aimed a death-blow at religious liberty, for, as the majority ruled in everything, the tendency was to attacks on other denominations when the Catholics should have been put down: and there was no telling where it would end. Strifes and contentions, and even bloodshed, would be the probable results.

"One thing revealed by Mr. Leach will probably somewhat astonish Protestants—and that is, that the candidates for admission into the know-nothing order are sworn upon—what do you suppose, Protestant reader?—a Bible?—no indeed, but upon a *cross*. On inquiring the reason of this, Mr. Leach was informed that it was to keep out Catholics, who did not regard an oath taken upon a Bible, but would come in and get their secrets and reveal them: but when the *cross* was presented to them they would not take the oath. Thus know-nothings steal a symbol of Catholicism for Protestant use to put down Catholicism?

"Mr. Leach concluded by expressing his sorrow that he had ever deviatied from the beaten track of democracy, and asking that he might be received back into the fold, declaring that he knew 'Sam' and despised his principles and would fight him to the end."

The Methodist Church.

From the *True American*, the Know Nothing Organ, published at Trenton, we clip the following onslought upon the Methodist Church. It will be seen that the extract fully confirms what we have frequently asserted that the leaders of the Know-Nothings would not hesitate to make the same war upon any religious sect, that they have been making upon the Catholics, whenever they might see that they could make political capital thereby. And it is so. Already they pretend to have discovered that there exists in the Methodist Church a great central power, in the hands of the Bishops, and they have seized hold of this to rouse the prejudices of all other sects. If any Christian man can read the extract and not feel alarmed for the safety and purity of religious toleration, so vital in its preservation, he must be much of a stoic in feeling.

In our condemnation of the Know Nothings we have been governed by no preferences for the Catholic faith, and no sympathy for its creed. It is the principle of toleration, guaranteed to all sects, by the Constitution of the country, which we have defended. We would give to every man his right of conscience, and resist any attempt to bring the religious element of the country, or any Church, into the political arena. We are protestant in all our opinions and education, and we have contemplated with alarm this attempt to bring Catholicism into politics, for we saw that it must eventuate, sooner or later, in political persecutions against Protestant sects. It has come sooner than we anticipated. The Know-Nothing organ at Trenton has raised the war cry against the Methodist Church, and thenceforth that Church is to be put on the same catagory with the Catholics, as dangerous citizens. Every attempt will be made to inflame the other protestant sects against this,—to arouse all the old prejudices and bigotries which have been inculcated against it by other denominations.

We appeal to Christian men and ask, is it not time to pause, reflect and then act,—act with determination and zeal? If you love your holy religion, and value your privilege to enjoy it, is it not time to arise and rebuke that fell spirit of ambition, which seeks to gain the honors of the government over the prostrate body of the Religion of Christ,—by trampling its principles in the dust, and using the prejudices of different sects as the instrument of its destruction?

Around the humble altars of the Methodist Church, gather many reminiscences of youthful training, and youthful devotion. We have loved its simplicity, honored the single-hearted devotion of its members, and the republican tendencies of its organization. But all these cannot shield it from the modern machinations of the Evil One, who seeks to bind the Church in the fetters of darkness and destruction, by involving its different sects in a cruel and relentless persecution against each other. Religion or Know-Nothingism must fall in this country. Which shall it be? Here is the extract. Read—reflect:

"The very organization of the Methodist Episcopal church is dangerous to the liberties of a free people, supposing a crisis to arise in a political action, in which the hierarchy of the Methodist Church is interested. From the dependence of all the parts *on one great central power*, it is easy to perceive how the suffrages of most of the members may be controlled by the Bishops. Let the Bishops suggest to the Presiding Elders that the interest of their ecclesiastical despotism will be subverted by the election of a certain set of men to office;—the presiding elders use their influence over the preachers, the preachers over the class leaders, and the class leaders over the class members, and thus the balance of power in a political contest may rest in the hands of seven Methodist Bishops. *There is as much danger of this, as there is of Romnism accomplishing a similar result; provided the occasion requires it.*

"I have thus briefly shown that Episcopal Methodism is Anti-American, in its spirit and tendency, *and it is a dangerous foe to Republicanism*. I have shown that it had its origin in usurpation,—that its very organization provides for the support and extension of assumed power, and this power may be expressly exercised without restriction. I have shown that Methodist Episcopacy contains in itself the very elements of an absolute despotism, *and therefore must ultimately, unless checked, subvert and destroy our republican institutions.*"

A Right Sensible View of the K. N. Humbug.

Henry Ward Beecher, in a late lecture delivered at Harford, Connecticut, thus raps Know Nothings over the head:

He opposed the Know-Nothings and said that the idea that danger to American institutions from the influx of foreigners, was as absurd as would be the belief that the waters of the Atlantic ocean could be turned to milk by empyting into them all the milk pans of the country.—"When I eat chicken," said Mr. Beecher, "I don't *become* chicken.—Chicken *becomes me!* So it is," he continued, "with the Irishman and German who pour into this country—they come to the digestion of a young republic, which swallows them as foreigners, but turns them into Americans." He thought there was infinitely less to fear from the industrious and hardy Irishman who comes among us with his pick-axe and spade, than there was from the corrupt influence of those degenerated sons of *not* degraded sires, who, born on American soil, think it needful to go to Europe to get an education, and after travelling over the continent, and misrepresenting all that is American, come back to their native land filled with supreme disgust of everything American, and affected admiration of monarchical customs. These snobs were well described in John Randolph's reply to one of their own kind in Congress, who twitted the sarcastic gentleman from Roanoke on his "home education"—to which Randolph responded thus: "The gentleman remands me of the lands about the head waters of the Monongahela, which are poor by nature, and cultivation has entirely exhausted them!"

From the Detroit Free Press.

Political Protestantism.

The know-nothing papers object to the interference of Catholic Priests in politics and elections. So do we. We go further; we object to the interference of Protestant priests in politics and elections. The know-nothing papers deprecate political Romanism. So do we. We go further; we deprecate political Protestantism. The know-nothing papers abhor Jesuitism. So do we; but not more Catholic than Protestant Jesuitism.

The institutions of this country contemplate a complete separation of Church and State, in theory and in fact. We are in favor of it. It is one of the best features of the constitution. It will be a taste of the millennium when priests of all creeds and sects shall devote themselves singly to spiritual affairs, and leave temporal affairs to be managed by those educated to the business. When that day shall have come, there will be far less strife, less contention, less bigotry, and less infidelity in the land than now. It will be "the good time come."

There is a deal of infidelity abroad, and it is every day spreading, mainly because there are few counteracting influences. The Christian church is not engaged in the same mission it once was. Its adherents have not the same faith in the saving grace and efficacy of the Gospel they once had. They no longer appeal to the conscience of men, as they used to do, but appeal to the legislature to make laws to compel men to be good. Its ministers (we speak of the Protestant church) leave the pulpit for the hustings; abandon divinity for politics.—They have been known to join know-Nothing lodges, and to take the fearful, wicked, damning oaths there administered. We observed, the other day, among the names of officers elect of one of our city christian churches, that of a notoriously prominent know-nothing, but not notorious for piety. We make no professions ourselves, but we know what mockery of religion is. No wonder, we say, that infidelity prevails.

Things, we suspect, will be mended by and by. Massachusetts has had full fruition of know-nothingism. Through the instrumentality of the order thirty or forty professed ministers of Christ were sent to the legislature. Those thirty or forty ministers have not exercised influence enough to save the legislature from disgrace. We do not know that they have tried. They voted for the appointment of the committees whose exploits have been recorded in the public journals, and one of whose members offered shameful indignities to the Lady Superior of a convent, and another of whom, on the expedition to another convent, carried with him a disreputable person of the opposite sex, whose expenses were paid by the State! These things were enacted, in the name of protestantism in Massachusetts, by a committee of a legislature containing among its members thirty or forty professed ministers of the Gospel. They never will be re-enacted in that State. Massachusetts has had a surfeit of Know-Nothingism. Few other States will desire to be thus sated.

We believe in Protestantism. But we don't believe in political Protestantism. We don't believe in the Protestantism that countenances know-nothingism. We don't believe in the Protestanism which permits its priests to defile their religion. We don't believe in Protestant inquisitions more than in Catholic inquisitions—in American inquisitions more than in Spanish inquisitions. The Protestantism we believe in is that whose weapons are truth, and whose faith is in its efficacy. This is what Protestantism used to be—what it must be if it would save itself from disgrace and ruin, and the country from infidelity.

Know-nothingism has done Catholicism no injury yet. What injury has it not done Protestantism?

From the Pittsburg Union.

Henry Clay vs. Know-Nothingism.

However widely the American people may have differed in opinion upon the soundness and propriety of Henry Clay's political teaching, there was no question among them as to his lofty patriotism, and love for his country's institutions. The protracted struggle for political mastery, between him and the undaunted hero of New Orleans, created a feeling of partizan hostility among our countrymen, unparalleled in our history; yet, fierce as it was, bitter and decided as were the hostilities then engendered, no one now doubts the patriotism and public virtue of either leader. And, although experience has demonstrated the truth of the general policy of Jackson's administrations no one suspects the motives which prompted the soaring spirit of the great Kentuckian, in his terrible warfare against Jackson's policy.

Jackson and Clay were both honest, and fit to be leaders; both were fearless in their advocacy of their principles. They challenged public scrutiny, and relied solely upon popular investigation and calm reflection for a vindication of their motives and policy. This was a sublime spectacle in a free, popular government: each relied for triumph upon the intelligence of the people, observing the constitution as the bulwark of their hopes. That sacred instrument was the sheet anchor of each; and although different lines of demarkation marked their construction of some of its powers, neither ever outraged the liberal spirit which it breathes, or violated its injunctions of personal and religious equality. The right of every man to kneel and worship God when and where he choses, was not questioned; neither was the accident of a man's birth made the standard of political equality. Jackson, by personal observation, had witnessed the heroism of adopted citizens on many a bloody field. When he drew his sword in defence of the Republic, they followed its beaming to victory or death; and never was greeting more cordial, or triumph more glorious, than theirs, when they mingled their tears and salutations with their companion in arms, after victory had perched upon the republican standard. These demonstrations of attachment, by men of foreign birth, to the land of their adoption, Jackson had seen and participated in. He had the justice, too, to commend and reward it, leaving to those who followed him, (either in the field or in the council,) a principle to guide them in every public performance and contingency: "Let merit, not the accident of birth, be the standard by which men shall be judged."

Henry Clay, like his great cotemporary, was too great a man to recognise any other standard by which manhood is measured, than that of merit—honor and courage were his criterions, not one's religion and place of birth. At this time, when skulking office seeking has taken the place of open, manly discussion: when deeds of darkness and Know-Nothing falsehood are resorted to, to plot against the rights and liberties of the people, it is well for us to occasionally look back to those lessons of wisdom and patriotism which such men as Clay have left on record for our instruction. In reading one of his masterly speeches, delivered in the Senate of the United States, in 1832, we find the following extract, to which we invite attention. It is in strange contrast to the proscriptive dogmas put forth at the present time, and that too by men who pretend to revere the teachings of the illustrious dead. Said Mr. Clay:

"The honest, patient and industrious German readily unites with our people, establishes himself upon some of our fat lands, fills capacious barns and enjoys in tranquility the abundant fruits which his diligence gathers around him, always ready to fly to the standard of his adopted country, or of its laws, when called by the duties of patriotism. The gay, the versatile, the philosophical Frenchman, accmmodating himself cheerfully to all the vicissitudes of life, incorporates himself without difficulty in our society. But of all foreigners, none amalgamate themselves so quickly with our people as the NATIVES OF THE EMERALD ISLE. In some of the visions which have passed through my imagination, I have supposed that IRELAND was originally part and parcel of this continent, and that, by some extraordinary convulsion of nature, it was torn from America, and, drifting across the ocean, it was placed in the unfortunate vicinity of Great Britain. The same open-heartedness, the same generous hospitality, the same careless and uncalculating indifference about human life, characterize the inhabitants of both comtries. Kentucky has been sometimes called the Ireland of America. And I have no doubt, that if the current of emigration were reversed, and set from America upon the shores of Europe, instead of being from Europe to America, every American emigrant to Ireland would there find, as every Irish emigrant here finds, a hearty welcome and a happy home."

Know-Nothingism Doing its Work.

A SAD CASE.

☞ A number of years ago, a gentleman, a resident of this county, was given to occasional fits of insanity, but for the last half dozen years, if our memory serves us rightly, had not suffered a relapse, and consequently was able to conduct his business, that of a farmer, intelligently and prosperously. Quite recently, however, the emissaries of Know-Nothingism made a set upon him, with promises of office and misrepresentations without number, inducing him to join their order, and take its fearful and unhallowed oaths. But no sooner had he done so, than the balance of his mind began to give way, and in the course of a week, his ill-advised step so preyed upon him as to cause insanity of the worst form. He frequently complains that "they swore him into hell, now let them swear him out." It is a sad case, and carries with it a terrible lesson. We need not enlarge upon it.—*Gettysburg Compiler.*

REMOVAL OF THE STATE CAPITOL!

☞ The Berks County Gazette and Democrat makes the following forcible remarks upon the Bill passed by the House of Representatives for the removal of the Seat of Government from Harrisburg to Philadelphia:

The Senate has very wisely put a check upon this movement, by providing that it shall not go into effect unless approved by the next legislature: and, even as thus amended, the resolutions will hardly pass the Senate. But their adoption by the House, by so large a vote, shows the utter folly, recklessness, and disregard of the people's interests, which prevail in that body. No one petitioned for the removal: few desire it beyond the Philadelphians, who have an interest in its accomplishment: and if left to the decision of the people, four-fifths of them would vote against it. Philadelphia already has quite enough political influence for the public good, and although we always hope to see her receive proper consideration at the hands of our Legislature, we have no idea that it should be allowed to dwindle into a *mere Committee* of that vast and corrupt municipal corporation, as it assuredly would, if permitted to sit immediately under the influence of her animated money-bags and little-great aspirants to power and fame. Large cities are hot-beds where all the vices that afflict humanity grow and flourish in rank luxuriance. Few can escape their contamination: and none fall more easily into their seductive ways, than those who have been bred under the purer skies, and in the more natural atmosphere of the country. The wisdom of the founders of our Government was never more clearly shown than when they removed the seat of the National Capital away from the pernicious influences of a metropolitan town. If Paris were not FRANCE, the French people would have fewer revolutions, and be better governed than they have ever been under the overshadowing domination of that great rendezvous of mad-cap theorists and desperate gamblers in all the schemes that control human destiny.

What advantage does Philadelphia possess, for the transaction of the legitimate business of Government, over Harrisburg? Absolutely none. Her accommodations for the personal case of members, may be more luxurious, her amusements more numerous and fascinating, and her modes of life more attractive, to such as look only to the exterior of things. But are all these promotive of that singleness of purpose, that calm deliberation, that patient investigation, and that freedom from all that can distract or warp the mind, bias the judgment, and tempt to idleness, sensual indulgence, and vice—which are so essential to the proper administration of the high duties of those into whose hands the government of a great Commonwealth is committed?

If a change is desired, let it not be to Philadelphia, but rather to some little borough in the recesses of the Alleghenies, to which railroads have not penetrated, which has nothing about it to invite visitors, and to which travellers will not willingly journey except upon the urgency of business. In such a place, with no temptation to lead them astray, no evil associations to corrupt them, and no hired borers and sharp speculators to dog their steps, our legislators would do their duty industriously and quietly, hold short sessions, pass the laws that the public good would require, and return to their homes, if not wiser and better men than when they went, at least no worse.

From New Mexico.

Fight with the Indians—Death of Captain Stanton.

The following is an extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Army to his friend in this city—giving an account of the fight with the Indians in which Capt. Stanton was killed:

FORT FILLMORE, N. M., February 7th, 1855.

Your letter of Dec. 16th came to hand by last mail, and I hasten to answer it in order to give you such news as the country affords. So here goes! The Indians of late, have become more troublesome than ever, and have been committing depredations in every portion of New Mexico. Gen. Garland has now two or three scouting parties out after them, and we expect daily that others will be ordered out. On the fifth of last month, Capt. Stanton, of the Dragoons, and Lieuts. Daniel and Walker, of the Infantry, left the fort with thirty dragoons and fifty infantry soldiers, under orders to proceed to the White and Sacramento mountains, and to communicate from thence with Capt. Ewell, who was scouting down the Pacos, and report to him for orders. On the 17th January, Capt. Stanton with his command formed a junction with Ewell on the Rio Bonito. Ewell being the senior officer, assumed command of the expedition, and being on a fresh trail, pushed forward the whole command, hoping to come up with the Indians during the night, but failed in doing so. On the night of the 18th, he encamped on the Rio Pennasco, a small river on the Pecos slope of the Sacramento mountains, where the Indians, in large numbers, attacked his camp about 12 o'clock at night, and completely riddled his and the other officers tents with arrows and balls, fortunately doing no other damage.

Early on the morning of the 19th, Lieut. Daniel, in command of the infantry was ordered to take thirteen of his men, deploy them as skirmishers, and commence the fight, leaving Walker with the rest of the infantry to support him. Daniel soon commenced the fight in gallant style, and was well supported by Walker. In a short time all the infantry were engaged, and a running fight was kept up against them for over eight miles—the dragoons charging whenever the ground would permit. About 10 o'clock P. M., Ewell halted his command and encamped. Stanton was then ordered out with twenty men to examine some Indian huts, and to find the direction of the trail. He had gone but a short distance from camp before a large number of Indians commenced firing on him from every side of the cannon. Finding he could not maintain his position, he ordered his men to retreat, and remaining behind, in order to protect the rear, was soon killed, together with some of his men. Stanton was mounted at the time the ball struck him, and some of the men say his death was instantaneous, and that he did not fall from his horse, until pushed off by an Indian with a lance. The ball took effect just above the right eye, passing through the brain.

There was no officer with Stanton at the time of his death. Shortly after he was killed his body was recovered by Lieut. Moore, and brought to his post, where it was buried in due form. God only konws how many of us are to fall in the same way before these *wolves* are exterminated.

Stanton leaves a noble wife (a daughter of the late Gen. Macomb) to lament his untimely fate. She leaves this post to-morrow for the up country on her way to the States.

MARRIED:

On the 3d by the Rev. F. Benedict, Mr. JOHN AMOS, Jr., and Miss SARAH MOWERY, both of Bedford township.

On Tuesday morning, the first of May, departed this life, THOMAS KEEFFE, of this place, in the 33d year of his age.

Just a week before the melancholy event of his decease, he had been violently thrown out of a carriage, on his way to Bedford, from St. Clairsville, near the residence of Mr. Thomas Wisegarver, where he was left in a most precarious condition, and where he received every attention from that kind family. The result of the injuries received from this sad accident terminated fatally for him. By this deplorable casualty an aged mother and beloved sisters and brothers have been plunged into deep grief—the staff of a parent's declining years—the promising hope of all his family has fallen—and all connected with him by the ties of love and friendship—his dear friends and acquaintances have lost in the death of this amiable young man the cherished companion of their youth—their well beloved and most highly valued associate and confident. If the wishes of numerous devoted friends, who followed his remains to the silent grave, could have stayed the uplifted arm of death, distant would be the day, when the King of terrors would have taken him from amongst them. But this leveller of all makes no distinction in his fell course of destruction. The young and the old are alike his victims. For the aged he is already at the door—and for the youthful he is lying in ambush. As no precaution and care can eventually shield us against the approach of this insidious visitor—wisdom dictates that we should by all means in our power, try to render his coming as little an evil as possible, nay a real blessing—a solid gain which can be done by the grace of that Divine Lord who has taught us not only how to live, but the still hard lesson how to die. As there is no period of our life secure against the sudden appearance of His messenger for us, and as every day may be our last, we should ever keep watch and guard by prayer, piety, and loving, persevering earnestness of desire and labor to be and remain in the grace and friendship of Him who has the keys of life and of death. The Christian sentiments of *faith, and hope, and love*, which, like our dear departed friend, we display at our death, will furnish more consolation to our pious surviving friends, than all the accomplishments and achievements which fame or the world could blazen forth, admire, and applaud in us. For these shall pass away, as a vapor—but not so the Christian's expectation! "All flesh is grass and the glory thereof as the flower of the field. The grass is withered and the flower is fallen, BUT THE WORD OF THE LORD REMAINETH FOREVER."—Isaias 40ch. 6 v. The blessedness promised by our Divine Redeemer in his consoling Gospel is to be secured only at the price of perpetual vigilance at every stage of our brief existence in youth, manhood, and old age. "Blessed are those servants whom when the Lord shall come, he shall find watching."—Luke 12ch. 37 v. R. I. T.

The Mormons.

BRIGHAM YOUNG delivered a characterisitc address at the Tabernacle, Great Salt Lake City, in February. We extract the closing paragraph:

"The newspapers are teeming with statements that I said 'President Pierce and all hell could not remove me from office.' I will tell you what I did say, and what I now say—the Lord reigns and rules in the armies of the Heavens, and does his pleasure among the inhabitants of the earth. He sets up a kingdom here, and pulls down another there, at His pleasure. He walks in the midst of the people, and they know it not. He makes kings, presidents and governors at His pleasure; hence I conclude that I shall be governor of Utah territory just as long as He wants me to be; and for that time, neither the President of the United States, nor any other power can prevent it. Then, brethren and sisters, be not worried about my being dismissed from office: for when the President appoints another man to be Governor of Utah territory, you may acknowledge that the Lord has done it, for we should acknowledge His hand in all things."

POWDER-MILL EXPLOSION.

On Wednesday morning last, about eight o'clock, the chimney of the dry house attached to the extensive powder mills of Stoneback & Detweiler, in Haycock township, took fire, and burned out furiously at the top. Only two or three persons were in the mill at the time; they heard the roar of the fire, and ran out of the building, intending to procure buckets, and ascend to the roof with water to prevent the shingles from taking fire. After a moments reflection, they thought the undertaking a hazardous one, and very prudently abandoned it.—They made their escape as fast as possible. In a few moments the roof was on fire in several places, and it is said to have been about three minutes before a spark fell through the shingles into the main part of the building, where there was about four tons of powder, which of course was instantly ignited, and the whole mill was blown sky high, a part of which has not since been seen.

The explosion was terrible, and shook the country for miles around. It was distinctly heard, the jar felt, and a cloud of smoke observed, at Plumsteadville, Price's Tavern and Doylestown. Mr. Chales Roudenbush, a farmer of Haycock, was plowing in his field at the time of the explosion. He informs us that the effect on him was of a stunning nature, and the earth trembled under his feet. The most fortunate circumstance connected with the terrible catastrophe is that no one was killed. John Stoneback, Sen., saved himself by getting behind a large tree less than a hundred yards from the fatal spot.

One or two other persons, who were about the mill at the time, made their trampers give "a long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether," and succeeded in making their escape from the infernal machine. The powder mill belonged to John T. Stoneback and Samuel Detweiler, and is near the oil mill of John Stoneback, Sen. They are all situated on the Tohicon Creek, and near the road leading from Doylestown to Richlandtown. The loss is variously estimated by different persons. The lowest estimate we have heard is $500, and the highest $3000.—*Doylestown, Pa. Democrat, April 24.*

A CURIOUS CASE.

The London Times of the 13th of April, has the following reference to a curious case in which a lady of high social position and great wealth in London, had been tried for theft. The jury by whom the case was tried were unable to agree upon a verdict:

We were prevented last night, by press of matter, from offering any comment upon the case of Mrs. Ramsbotham. The report of the proceedings appear in our impression of yesterday. Upon the facts of the case it would be needless for us to offer any comment, so painful a notoriety have they obtained. Suffice it to say, that it appears to have been proved clearly that this lady did actually abstract from the shop of a draper named Moule, in Baker street, certain small articles—a pair of sleeves and four pocket handkerchiefs. The only question was, was she at the time of the commission of the act in her right mind? She had stolen, or rather was supposed to have stolen, the sleeves, and when she presented herself again, measures were taken to have her carefully watched. Of course, when the question of motive came to be considered, the case absolutely broke down.—Motive there could be none in Mrs. Ramsbotham's case. She might, had she so pleased, have had all the sleeves and handkerchiefs in Mr. Moule's shop, and her husband would have paid the bill without much murmur. The fact is, that in commenting upon this case we find ourselves in a certain difficulty. The medical reasons alleged by Mr. Ballantine in his defence of the prisoner, were in all probability founded upon truth, but they are not of a character to bear much discussion. She had arrived at a time of life when the whole nervous system of woman is altered, and, when the change is a morbid one, they are scarcely, if at all responsible for their actions. There are among them persons who, "during that change, are in constant nervous excitement—under continual hallucinations—resulting from a morbid affection of the brain, superinduced by the change alluded to." Such was Mr. Ballantine's defence, and it appears to be founded on reasonable grounds.

INTERESTING SURGICAL OPERATION.—A surgical operation was performed at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, upon the person of a young lady about nineteen years of age, residing on Conway street; of a most difficult and dangerous nature, and such as is but very seldom resorted to by the profession. The operation was performed by Dr. Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, who came to this city for that purpose, and consisted of the removal of an internal abdominal tumor which on being placed in the scale was found to weigh *forty-one pounds*. It was what is called a multilocular tumor, being composed of an adhearing mass of small tumors, among which were five large ones, each of which, on being opened, was found to contain a different-colored liquid varying from straw color to blood red.

The operation occupied about fifteen minutes, and the patient last evening was considered to be doing very well, with a reasonable probability of ultimate recovery. There are but very few professional gentlemen in our city who consider it expedient to have such an operation performed, the chances being looked upon as at best of so doubtful a nature as hardly to warrant it. The same gentleman performed an operation sometime since upon a lady of our city, who has now entirely recovered. That of yesterday was witnessed by Drs. T. M. Drizzle and E. B. Jackson, of Philadelphia, and Drs. Hintze, Chatard, O'Donnell, Morris, Cockrell and Wilkins, of this city.—*Baltimore Clipper 26th ult.*

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—Shipping brands of Flour are freely offered at $10 50 per barrel, but there is no inquiry for export, and the only transactions making are small lots for home consumption, and select brands and extra at $10 50 a 11. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal nothing doing.

GRAIN.—In Wheat there is more doing and there is more coming in. Sales 3000 bushels prime Pennsylvania white at $2 60 per bushel, afloat, 1700 bushels prime red at $2 53, and 400 bushels fair Maryland red at $2 45. Small sales of Rye at $1 40 per bushel. Corn is in good demand and 5000 bushels yellow sold at $1 07, afloat, which is an advance of 1 cent.—Oats are in fair request, and 400 bush. Pennsylvania sold at 65 cents per bushel.

JOSEPH W. TATE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
BOUNTY LAND, AND CLAIM AGENT.

Has for sale FOUR FARMS and 10,000 acres of unimproved Land. ☞ Liberal advances made, and Land Warrants bought and sold.

☞Office in Julianna street.

Bedford, May 11, 1855—6m.

ASSESSMENT.

Notice is hereby given that an assessment of FOUR PER CENT. has been laid on the premium notes of the Cumberland Valley Mutual Protection Company, which were in force on the 15th day of March last. The members of said Company are hereby required to pay their pro rata to the authorized Collectors or Treasurer of the Company within thirty days, in accordance with the By-Laws and Charter of said Company. By order of the Board.

JOHN T. GREEN, Sec'y.

May 11, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE!

THE Subscriber will offer at public sale, on SATURDAY, May 19th, at the "Manse," the remainder of his household and kitchen Furniture—comprising some of the best articles—such as Stoves, Bedsteads and Bedding, Bureaus, Tables, Desks, &c., &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by T. K. DAVIS.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the subscriber on the Estate of Jacob Diehl, late of East Providence township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.

SAMUEL H. TATE,
Administrator.

May 11, 1855.

NOTICE:—The undersigned expecting to be absent in the West for some length of time, would say that his business will be left in the hands of Jacob S. Schell, where all interested will call and attend to their own and my interest. JOHN H. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, May 11, 1855.

Henry S. King,
(Of the late Firm of King & Moorhead.)
Commission Merchant,
DEALER IN PIG METAL, BLOOMS,
Western Produce, &c. &c. &c.
No. 76, Water Street, below Market,
Pittsburg, Pa.

The undersigned will continue the Commission Business at the above place; and having provided himself with suitable conveniences for the storage of Pig Metal, Blooms, Produce, &c. is now prepared to receive consignments.

By long experience in the business, and by constant attention, he hopes to merit a generous share of trade, which he respectfully solicits.

HENRY S. KING.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
A VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned will expose to sale on Tuesday, the 15th day of MAY next, on the premises, the very desirable FARM on which Christian Stouffer lately resided, situate in Napier Township, about four miles west of Bedford, adjoining the Turnpike and lands of A. J. Snively, Esq., and George Stuckey, containing two hundred and fifty two acres, more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence. Land patented.

This property is remarkably well timbered, and well supplied with water, and every way adapted to agricultural purposes.

In order to suit purchasers, the property will be divided and sold in parts or altogether, as may be most desirable.

☞Terms accommodating, and will be made known on day of sale. Due attendance will be given by

DAVID PATTERSON,
JOHN P. REED,
JOHN MOWER,
Assignees.

April 27, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of Solomon Rice, late of Southampton Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

P. DONAHOE.
April 6, 1855. Adm'r.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

FOR RENT,

And possession given on the 1st of June, a TAN YARD in the Borough of Bedford, with all the fixtures complete, and a Dwelling adjacent thereto. Apply to either of the undersigned.

Wm. Hartley,
Job Mann,
John H. Rush,
March 30, 1855. For the Heirs.

☞As a SPRING and SUMMER MEDICINE, Carter's Spanish Mixture stands pre-eminent above all others. Its singularly efficacious action on the blood; its strengthening and vivifying qualities; its tonic action on the Liver; its tendency to drive all humors to the surface; thereby cleansing the system according to Nature's own prescription; its harmless, and at the same time extraordinary good effects, and the number of cures testified to by many of the most respectable citizens of Richmond, Va., and elsewhere, must be conclusive evidence that there is no humbug about it.

The trial of a single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical of its benefits.

☞See advertisement in another column.

WEAK, nervous, depressed in spirits, and a prey to innumerable mental as well as physical evils, the victim to dyspepsia is indeed an object of commiseration. Yet it is absurd for him to despair. We care not how low, weak, nervous and irritable he may be, the cordial properties of Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia, are stronger than the many headed monster which is preying upon his body and his mind; and if he chooses to try them, we will insure a speedy cure. See advertisement.

COUGHING IN CHURCH.—The Greensburg Intelligencer of May 26, 1853, pays the following compliment to Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Cough Syrup, a new remedy that is greatly in vogue now for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and incipient Pulmonary diseases:

From the Greensburg Intelligencer, May 26, 1853.

THE WEATHER, for a week past, has been quite cool, and, to us, very unpleasant. Besides being cool, and unpleasant in that way, it is exceedingly changeable. On Wednesday, the 18th, the thermometer stood between 80 and 90 in the shade, most of the day. The next day, overcoats and fires were necessary to comfort; and on Friday morning, there was quite a hard frost in this vicinity, though nothing was seriously injured thereby. As a consequence of these sudden changes, many people are afflicted with bad colds and coughs. We observed a lady in church the other evening, so much annoyed with a hard cough, that we really felt alarmed for her safety; so much so, that it was with some effort that we could refrain from "talking out in meeting," and recommending her forthwith to procure a bottle of Keyser's Pectoral Syrup, to give her immediate relief. For sale by Rupp & Oster of this place, and Colvin & Robeson Schellsburg.

Jas. K. Hallam

Would announce to his friends and the public that he has purchased the entire Store of the late James M. Gibson, and intends to continue business at the old stand. He has on hand an assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Teas, Segars, Jewelry, &c. &c. together with Confectionaries of every description. In a short time he will replenish his stock, so as to make it an inducement to purchasers to give him a call.—He has on hand a good supply of FLOUR, and will make every effort to accommodate the people in this line of his business, either wholesale or retail. He will also keep Bacon, Fish, Salt, Molasses, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Brooms, Brushes, Patent medicines, Drugs, Dye-stuffs, and every article usually kept in a retail store.

☞PAPER HANGING and UPHOLSTERING will be attended to as usual with promptness and despatch—and he would take this occasion to say that he has now on hand, and will furnish to order, on the most favorable terms, every description of WALL PAPER and BORDERING.

By unremitting attention to business, and a disposition to please, he hopes to merit and receive liberal encouragement.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

1500 PIECES WALL PAPER.

From 12½ cents to $1 25 per piece, just received and for at the variety Store of

JAMES K. HALLAM.

Bedford, April 27, 1855.

Private Sale!

One four-horse Broad-wheel wagon and wagon bed, three two-horse plow double trees and single trees, one large work horse good plow leader, cheap; one two-horse market wagon with springs and covered bed, one Hydrolic Ram to force water from creeks and springs on hills, one four-horse power and threshing machine and shaker, one Iron seed-roller, and seed-drill, all will be sold low by

CHARLES COLFELT.

May 4, 1855.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of John Blair, Sr., late of Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN BLAIR,
Administrator.

May 4, 1855.*

MERCERSBURG

Stone and Earthenware to be had at

WM. & J. C. KISER'S,
Bedford, Pa.

May 4, 1855.*

Physician to Poor House.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county, March 6, 1855, the following resolutions were unanimously passed by said Board:

Resolved, That we do hereby appoint Dr. F. C. REAMER Physician to the Poor and House of Employment of Bedford county for one year from this date.

Resolved, That said Dr. F. C. Reamer be and he is hereby required to attend all paupers within six miles of the Borough of Bedford, and that for his services in attending the Poor House and Paupers within six miles of said Borough, we do hereby agree to pay him the sum of one hundred dollars per annum.

Resolved, That notice be published in the several papers of the Borough of Bedford that Dr. F. C. Reamer has been appointed Physian as aforesaid, and that we will pay no bills for services rendered by Physicians to Paupers when the services of Physician to the Poor House could be obtained. April 6, 1855—6t.

NEW CLOTHING STORE.
Isaac Lippel

Would respectfully announce to his old friends, and the public at large, that he has opened an entirely new CLOTHING STORE in the Borough of Bedford, in the room recently in the occupancy of Solomon Filler, where he has just received a very superior assortment of ready-made Clothing for Men and Boys, to which he invites attention, satisfied that he can please all who give him a call, both as to price and quality. He will also keep an assortment of Dry Goods and Groceries. He invites purchasers to examine his stock.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

Fish!

Twenty-five Barrels fine fat Mackeral, just received and for sale for Cash or produce only by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Exchange Building.

News for the People!
NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. 1.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,
(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)
BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,
No. 148 South Second Street,
Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

NEW STORE
And New Goods.
GREAT BARGAINS, AND NO MISTAKE!

ELI FISHER

Would respectfully avail himself of this method of informing the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has opened an entirely New

Dry Goods, Grocery, and Fancy Store,

in the Borough of Bedford, in the room formerly occupied by Dr. Hofius, and second door west of Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store, where he has just received from the cities of

New York and Philadelphia

one of the most elegant assortments of Goods ever brought to Bedford, which, having been purchased for cash, under the most favorable circumstances, he feels warranted in saying that he can sell them at prices so low as to *astonish* the purchaser, and all in want of good Goods, at the shortest possible profit, are invited to give him a call. His stock embraces every variety of

Ladies Dress Goods,

such as Silks, Satins, Delaines, Bombazines, Spring Shawls, novelties in Lawns, British Prints, Plaid Ginghams, Undersleeves, from 12½ cents up, Hosiery in every variety, Shoes, Boots and Slippers, for Ladies and Children—in fact almost every article adapted to a Ladies' wardrobe, which it would require too much space to enumerate in detail. His stock of FLATS and BONNETS for Ladies, Misses, and Children, is large, rich and CHEAP.

His Groceries, Teas, Spices, Syrup, &c. &c. are all of the very best quality.

☞He will consider it no trouble to show his Goods, and he hopes the LADIES especially will call and examine his assortment whether they purchase or not. Always remember, however, that ELI FISHER'S is the place for BARGAINS!!! April 6, 1855.

CARPETINGS—Ingrain, Wool, Fig, Rag and Listing Carpets, and Mattings for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—Mens', Womens', Boys', Misses' and Childrens' Boots and Shoes, Gaiters and Ties—in great variety for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

BONNETS.—Belgrade, French lace, Hungarian, Albini, Manmilla, White, Tripler and Rutland braid Bonnets—for sale cheap, at RUPP & OSTER'S.

FLATS & BLOOMERS—Misses' Ruthland Flats and Bloomers, trimed and untrimed, for sale at CHEAP SIDE.

GROCERIES.—Good Rio Coffee at 12½ cts. prime do 15 cents. Golden Syrup and prime N. O. Molasses for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

SUGARS.—Granulated and Crushed Sugars. White clarified do 10 cts. Nice New Orleans at 7 and 8 cts. for sale by RUPP & OSTER.

April 13, 1855.

FIRST ARRIVAL
OF
New Spring and Summer Goods.

The undersigned, thankful to their friends and patrons for the kind and very liberal patronage extended to them heretofore, would respectfully solicit a continuation of the same, and also inform them that they are now receiving from the eastern cities, and opening at

CHEAP SIDE!

A large and handsome assortment of new style

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising a great variety of Ladies'

DRESS GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, together with every other article adapted to the every day wants of the people, all of which they are prepared to sell

CHEAP FOR CASH

and approved produce, or upon a short credit to good and punctual customers.

OUR MOTTO,

"Short profits, many sales and quick returns," will still continue the ruling feature.

Come, then, and see the bargains, and buy only when satisfied that it's your interest to do so.

We will take pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to purchase or not.

☞All kinds of produce taken in exchange for goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

April 6, 1855.

NOTICE!

The subscriber is anxious to close his old Books up to April 1, 1855, and hopes all interested will give immediate attention to this notice. In cases where it is not convenient to make immediate payment, notes will be taken on reasonable time.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

April 13, 1855.

NEW GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully announces that they have just opened a large and well assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS!

In an advertisement we cannot give an idea of how cheap we are selling—nor do we desire to attract customers by publishing *prices of leading articles.*

We embrace this opportunity of thanking all who have so liberally patronized us during the past five years—and, while soliciting their continued favors, assure them a call will convince we are selling *good Goods* as low—if not lower—than can be purchased elsewhere in Bedford.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.
Exchange Building.

April 27, 1855.

PUBLIC SALE
OF
VALUABLE
Coal and Timber Lands and Hotel Property.

THE subscriber will offer at Public Sale, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in Cumberland,

ON FRIDAY THE 15TH DAY OF JUNE, 1855,

the following valuable property in Allegheny County:

That valuable Tract of COAL LAND, known as

'MAIDEN'S DELIGHT,'

containing 119½ ACRES, more or less, situate on Moore's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, and within three miles of its junction with the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is entirely underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, fifteen feet in thickness. Its soil is good for agricultural purposes and is now covered with a fine growth of Oak and other valuable Timber. This piece of property is admirably adapted for the basis of a Coal Company, equal, if not superior, to any in the State, and can be put in operation at a small expense.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND CONTAININIG

100 ACRES, MORE OR LESS, KNOWN AS THE

"MILLER" or "COMBS' Farm,

on Jackson's Run, near the George's Creek Rail Road, underlaid with the

"BIG VEIN"

of COAL, which is easy of access. The soil is of good quality, and is now under cultivation. It is well supplied with buildings and all other improvements necessary for farming purposes.

One other Tract of Land Called

"GLORY,"

Containing 100 acres, situate on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road, at Evert's Tunnel, underlaid with *THREE VEINS* of *COAL*, 6 feet, 5 feet, and 4 feet in thickness, accessible at the very edge of the Rail Road; it also contains a vein of valuable IRON ORE, 8 feet in thickness, now open.

ONE OTHER TRACT OF LAND, CALLED

"Perry's First,"

containing 169 ACRES, more or less, covered with a fine growth of White Pine and other Timber, from which Lumber of excellent quality can be manufactured. The soil is well adpated for pasturage or farming purposes. The situation is only a short distance south west of Frostburg.

ALSO—THE

Saint Nicholas Hotel,

on the corner of Baltimore and George Street, Cumberland, nearly opposite the proposed depot of the Pittsburg and Connellsville Rail Road, and the new depot of the Baltimore and Ohio Rail Road. It is new, and built in the most substantial manner, replete with every convenience. It contains ample accommodations for 200 persons. All the apartments are large and commodious, well lighted and ventilated.

ON THE PROPERTY IS A LARGE

BRICK CARRIAGE HOUSE AND STABLE,

WITH SLEEPING APARTMENTS FOR SERVANTS ATTACHED.

This Hotel is considered equal to any in the State. The Furniture is of the most costly kind, all new, and can be purchased with the property if desired.

☞TERMS:—Easy, and will be made known on the day of sale.

☞Capitalists wishing to secure valuable property are respectfully invited to give any or all of the above property an early examination.

☞Should any information be required please address the undersigned at Potomac Furnace, Loudon Co. Va.

JOHN W. GEARY.

April 20, 1855.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. To MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To load the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00
MUSIC,	8 00
PIANO,	2 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

H. NICODEMUS,
Scrivener and Justice of the Peace,
BEDFORD, PA.

Has removed his office to Juliana street, nearly opposite the Drug and Book store of Dr. F. C. Reamer, where he will faithfully attend to all business connected with the duties of his office.

He will continue to repair clocks and watches, as usual, and respectfully invites those in need of his services in this line to give him a call.

April 13, 1855.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE
Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

BACON AND FISH.

Just received and for sale, a lot of Hams, Shoulders and Sides—also, a fresh supply of Mackanaw trout. RUPP & OSTER.

May 4, 1855.

Ladies Dress Goods.
Mrs. S. E. POTTS

Would respectfully announce to the Ladies of Bedford and vicinity, that she has just opened a large and elegant assortment of all the new styles of

Dresses and Mantillas,
Super black and Fancy Silks,
Organdies and Lawns,
Berages and Tissues,
Persian and Muslin De Laines,
French Chintzes and Ginghams,
Plain and emb'd Swiss Muslins,
Fringes, Gimps, and Laces,
Buttons, Braids and Cords,
A rich assortment of Ribbons,
Collars, Sleeves, and Chemizetts,
Edgings and Insertings,
A full supply of Mourning Goods,
Best Kid Gloves of all colors,

together with an extensive and beautiful assortment of STRAW and SILK BONNETS, trim'd and untrimmed.

The special attention of the Ladies is solicited to the very large assortment just received, and offered at low prices for quality.

Bedford, May 11, 1855.

ATTENTION RIFLEMEN!

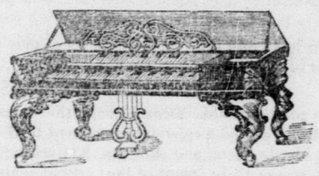
You are hereby notified to appear on parade, in summer uniform, on Thursday the 17th inst. at the usual hour. ☞A Court of Appeal will be held on said day, which those fined can attend if they see proper.

By order of the Captain.

JOS. REED, O. S.

May 11, 1855.

The World's Great Exhibition Prize Medal
Awarded to C. MEYER,
For his Two Pianoes, London, October 15, '51.



C. MEYER,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand Pianoes equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal, in London, in 1851. All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in selecting and packing the same.

He has received during the last 15 years more Medals from Franklin Institute than any other maker; also first premium at Boston, and premium at New York and Baltimore.

Wareroom No. 52 South FOURTH street, below Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

March 9, 1855—3m.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE
AND FANCY GOODS.
A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality,
For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at
WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,
No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

A MIRACLE OF SCIENCE!

Dr. C. L. KELLING, of Mechanicsburgh, Cumberland Co. Pa. announces to those afflicted with Tumors, Wens, Cancers, Polypus, Lupus, Moles or Marks, Scrofula or King's Evil; and all diseases that have been usually treated with Caustic or Knife, he can remove them without cutting, burning or pain; neither Chloroform or Ether is administered to the patient. It is no matter on what part of the body they are he can remove them with perfect safety, and in a remarkably short time. No Mineral or Vegetable poison, is applied; and no money required until a cure is perfected.

Prolapsis Uteri, Female complaints, Chronic Venereal and all other diseases treated with positive success. Full particulars can be obtained by addressing in either English or German post paid. Patients can be accommodated with Board on reasonable terms.

Mechanicsburg is one of the prettiest and healthly towns in this or any other State. It is 8 miles from Harrisburg on the C. V. R. R. and accessible from all parts of the Union.

The Dr. will visit cases in any part of the State when desired.

Kind reader if you know of any afflicted fellow-creature, delay not, to tell them of this treatment.

March 2, 1855.—6m.*

D. Border,
Clock & Watch Maker
AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constautly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

N. B. He still continues the Gunsmithing business, at his old stand, in the East end of town, where he has a good and competent workman constantly employed. D. B.

April 27, 1855.

LAST NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make settlement before the 1st day of September next, or their accounts will be left with proper officers for collection.

☞Carding and Fulling carried on as usual. Price per pound 6½ cents, if cash, 8 cents if booked. All who send wool are requested to send grease, as it will be impossible for me to supply them with grease.

MICHAEL LUTZ.

April 27, 1855.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,
RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1854.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with facilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

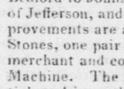
John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞ *Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

PULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would anuounce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞ Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853–1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raiguel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,

The subscriber, thankful for the patronage heretofore conferred upon him in the line of his business, both in the counties of Bedford and Somerset, respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the travelling public generally that he has taken a lease of the Washington Hotel in the Borough of Bedford, for many years in the occupancy of Maj. Samuel Davis. This Hotel is admirably arranged—is situate in the centre of the town—and the chambers are large and well ventilated. It is the intention of the undersigned to furnish the house in a handsome manner, and to have it attended by faithful and accommodating servants. He will spare no pains to make his table inviting, by supplying it at all times with the very best the market will afford.

Visiters to our celebrated Springs will find this Hotel a delightful Summer residence—whilst the citizens of the county visiting Bedford, as well as Travellers and movers, who may favor him with a call, will always receive the most prompt and careful attention.

The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel, so that those who travel in carriages or on horse back, can be accommodated in the best style.

Having devoted a great many years to this business, and being determined to make every effort in his power to keep a first-rate Hotel, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal support.

☞Boarders will be taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

DOMINIC COOK.

Bedford, March 23, 1855.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

REMOVAL.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has removed his Tinning Establishment to the building recently occupied by Mr. Luther, as a Confectionary Store, in the Diamond, where he is better prepared than ever to accommodate his customers with every article in the line of his business, either wholesale or retail, and hopes they will give him a call at his new location.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, April 6, 1855.

REMOVAL.

JOHN J. LUTHER

Having removed his *Confectionary Store* to the white frame building directly opposite the Store of A. B. Cramer & Co. would announce to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to render satisfaction to all who favor him with a call. ☞He has fitted up a private and handsome room for the accommodation of Ladies, the entrance to which is through his front family door, which they will find both convenient and pleasant. ICE CREAM and other delicacies will be served up in the best style, in season. April 6, 1855.

LAND FOR SOLDIERS.

To Soldiers, both regular and Volunteers, sailors, Marines, Flotilla men, Musicians, Wagon Masters, Teamsters, Indians, and all persons who have served *fourteen days* in any of the wars of the United States since the year 1790, the Law of 1855 gives you One Hundred and Sixty Acres of Bounty Land. I am prepared promptly to execute your warrants for Bounty Land. You will save time and money by at once applying for instructions and blank Forms. Widows and minor children of any of the above are entitled to the same.

☞Warrants bought and sold on commission.

☞Commissions received for the sale of Real Estate. Address

FRANKLIN G. MAY,
No. 12, Wall Street, N. Y.

April 6, 1855—3t. $ 1

LEATHER.

FRITZ, HENDRY & CO.

No. 29, North THIRD street, Philadelphia. Morocco Manufacturers, Couriers and Importers of FRENCH Calf-Skins, and dealers in Red and Oak Sole Leather and Kipp.

March 9, 1855—1y.

$50 REWARD.

Was stolen from the stable of the subscriber in Cumberland Valley Township on the night of the 8th inst. a dark bay Horse with two white feet, small star in the forehead, (rather long,) one eye resembling a glass-eye, having more white than the other; by close examination a little white will be found on the under lip; his feet are large; he is a regular trotter.

He is full 16 hands high, five years old this spring, and carries up well when rode.

The above reward will be paid for the horse and thief, or thirty dollars for the horse alone.

Address the subscriber at Bedford, Pa.

NICHOLAS BOOR.

Feb. 23, 1855.

DR. A. R. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schellsburg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853.

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofius.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the terms of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞ *Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. REAMER'S Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.